WILSHIRE'S

"LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS"

GAYLORD WILSHIRE
Editor.

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National Suicide or Nationalisation ?

THE Taft Anti-Trust policy is impossible of execution unless we are to commit national suicide. Our industrial Anaconda has for ever shed its old, competitive skin and is now out, fine and glistening, in its new monopoly skin. We may kill the snake, but we can never make it crawl back into its old skin. We may destroy the Trusts, no doubt ; we can also tear up our railways and burn down our factories—in fact, there is no law preventing us giving Taft a second term. We can, if we wish, do all sorts of foolish things.

There can be no doubt that Taft has been pushed on to his ridiculous trust-busting by the jibes and jeers of the Progressives.

It is a fortunate thing for La Follette that he is not now in the presidential chair with Taft's dilemma to face. He was born under a lucky star.

If Taft continues in his course he is sure to bring the country to chaos. The only chance lies in the Supreme Court making another "reasonable" tack and forcing Taft to undertake a plan of "constructive legislation." The Court's plan for the Tobacco Trust re-organisation foreshadows something like this.

The demand for the destruction of Trusts is really a spent force. It originally arose from the capitalists who owned competing plants, and who at one time thought that legislation would save them from extermination by their larger competitors. But this was twenty years ago, and these capitalists have long since ceased to clamor for legislative relief. They have either been swallowed by the Trusts, and therefore do not wish legislation against themselves, or they have been made such complete bankrupts that they know that no legislation can reinstate them. So, in one way or the other, the smaller capitalists who fomented the Anti-Trust legislation are now quiescent and wish Taft and his policy were at the bottom of the sea.

The larger capitalists who have not been absorbed by the Trusts have made treaties of peace, and now they are all allies. That this is the case was made very plain when Taft made his famous attack on the Steel Trust. Every one of the Trust's competitors declared that they would far prefer competition with the Trust as it is rather than with its disintegrated constituent parts.

Taft gets no backing from the competitors of the Trusts ; they much prefer Morgan's protection to Taft's.

As for the consumers, they don't count, and are never heard from in any event. If prices go up they simply adapt themselves to circumtances as best they may. The increase of price is passed on to the next man by manufacturers and merchants. The final consumer is the victim who pays the bill, and he is inarticulate except when he is a trade unionist, and then he may by striking get a higher wage to offset his higher costs of living. The increase of price due to monopoly is really inconsequential. High prices in this country are due largely to two causes : first, the increased world's gold supply ; second, the tariff.

If the impossible were accomplished, and every Trust in the country dissolved and competition restored, the reduction in prices of commodities would be quite immaterial—in fact, the chances are that the increased costs of production through competition would entail increase of price rather than otherwise.

The consumers are not particularly interested in trust-busting ; and, as for Labor, it as a rule has no particular Trust animus. The Trusts, as a whole being able to afford it, have probably paid better wages than other businesses. This is certainly true of the Standard Oil Trust.

What, then, is at the back of all this Anti-Trust agitation? If no one is particularly desirous of destroying the Trust, how is that that most conservative of men, Taft, has gone so daft on Trusts?

It is largely the impetus of the original movement fomented by politicians who think that there is political capital to be made out of such attacks.

Then, too, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is a reality, and if Taft is called upon to enforce it he really has no chance of shirking, particularly when he thinks his political future depends upon his showing activity. However, it is a case of be damned if you do and be damned if you don't. Manchu Taft is a goner in any event, and really there is not much use of even considering him. Anyway, he was but a creature of Teddy's, and could not expect to survive very long after Teddy himself had gone where the woodbine twineth.

That the Sherman Law must be repealed is a foregone conclusion; practically nobody except a few belated politicians now stands sponsor for that piece of mediæval legislation.

But after the repeal, what then? Regulation of the Trusts necessarily implies recognition, implies permanency. The Trust spells industrial autocracy, and Regulating the Trust, at best, means a limited plutocracy. Competition in industry to-day is absurd ; but, at any rate, it did mean, in the beginning, more or less industrial democracy, or, rather, industrial aristocracy with a very large number in the aristocratic class.

Monopoly in industry not only means a very small and limited aristocracy, but one rapidly increasing in power and at the same time decreasing in numbers.

It is the recognition of this phase of the Trust that is in reality back of all the demand for its destruction. The natural conservatism of the race stupidly harks back to the competitive democrative system, notwithstanding that common sense makes us recognise that the day of competition has long since passed.

Taft is the champion of things as

they are, but things as they are obviously cannot remain as they are. We must move either forward or backward.

La Follette and Woodbury Wilson, on the other hand, are sponsors of the yesterday of industry. They are in favor of democratic legislation like the initiative and referendum not so much because they are democrats by instinct as because they wish to give the people more power to turn back the hands of the clock.

The people instinctively recognise that both La Follette and Wilson are honest in their desire to turn back the hands, and they prefer to have such men do the back-turning to Taft.

But La Follette and Wilson have no better chance of survival on their programme than has Taft on his.

The future of industry is certain to be Monopoly, but it is to be public monopoly, publicly and democratically operated by and for the public.

The Monopolies are to be owned and operated by the people, and the products produced are to be distributed under a co-operative system. The worker will then be paid according to what he produces instead of, as now, according to the least he can subsist upon.

La Follette may come out in favor of the Nationalisation of Trusts—in fact, he is sure to do so sooner or later—but I greatly fear that when he does finally so pronounce he will do so not because he sees the ideal society of the future with poverty abolished and all men as brothers, but because he sees in Nationalisation a means of perpetuating the small capitalists of whom he is the champion.

Of couse, La Follette and his Progressive following may see the same vision of the future that is the guiding star of the Socialists, and may change their course accordingly. I hope so, for if they did it would make the transition stage from Capitalism to Socialism far easier.

But I admit that, as much as I admire and like La Follette, I do not see that so far he has given any indication of having made any long look into the future of society.

Washington did not look for separation from England, and Lincoln did not look for emancipation of the slave.

Thomas Paine and Wendell Philips were the pioneers of thought, but they were not the men who were the chosen leaders of their countrymen.

Cobden's speeches brought England to Free Trade, but the Premier who carried the Bill through was Sir Robert Peel, who was elected to oppose it.

It may be the irony of fate that Taft, the enemy of Socialism, will be the president who is forced to inaugurate it.

Massachusetts Aids Oregon

George Fred Williams called in to Defend the Oregon Initiative

You would never think that when Oregon adopted the "Initiative" that she thereby abandoned the "republican form of government" which the Federal Constitution guarantees to the citizens of all States.

Fact, however—at least, so that sturdy democrat, the Telephone Trust, says in a suit against the State of Oregon, which has dared, by the use of the Initiative, to impose a tax of 2 per cent. upon the Trust's gross earnings.

No doubt it is merely a question of pure principle—that of sustaining a republican form of government—that moves the Trust, but it is rather interesting to note that the Trust never awoke to the alleged violation of the sacred Constitution until it felt the sting of that 2 per cent. tax.

The Trust makes out a fine distinction between a democratic form of government such as is given by the Initiative and a republican form of government which the Trust says can only be given by a legislature acting on its own sweet will free of any dictation from its creator—the people.

Sounds amusing all this, kind of an opera bouffe suit; but, all the same, the case is now up to the beloved Supreme Court of the United States.

That Oregon doesn't think it merely funny is evidenced by the fact that she has gone out to Massachusetts to employ such distinguished counsel as George Fred Williams to represent and defend her in Washington before the Supreme Court.

I thought I had read all there was to say about Direct Legislation, but I have changed my mind since reading the exhaustive brief that George Fred has drawn up for the State of Oregon. It is a wonder, and should be re-published in book form.

While, no doubt, Williams will get a fat fee for his labor, nevertheless no one could have done such good work unless it were primarily a labor of love.

George Fred is at times spoken of as Massachusetts' Great Democrat, and a perusal of this brief justifies the title.

He shows very clearly that the fathers of the Constitution had no thought of any fine distinction between a republican form of government and a democratic form of government.

That to them republicanism and democracy were synonymous—one and the same thing.

That republicanism simply meant a government by the people, and that they had no thought of making it depend upon the use of the representative system undiluted with the Initiative and Referendum.

George Fred also shows that Direct Legislation in one form or other had always been in use by the towns and colonies for years prior to the drafting of the Constitution, and that there could have been no intention of the Constitution to prohibit the further use of such an excellent means of ascertaining the wishes of the people.

However, I am not sure but that it might be rather a good thing if the Supreme Court would decide against George Fred and Oregon.

There could be no quicker method of the Supreme Court committing suicide.

However, as a matter of fact, the adoption of the "Recall" practically gives the people the same power as the "Initiative."

If Oregon or California, or any one of the various States that has adopted this Initiative, should be deprived of the Initiative by the Supreme Court, all they would have to do would be to have an unofficial initiative to ascertain what the people wanted.

It would then be up to the Legislature to pass that law.

Any legislators who might refuse to give an affirmative vote would be promptly "recalled" and a new man sent up in his place who would obey the mandate of the people.

True, it would be a little roundabout method of passing the law, but there is little doubt, however, that no legislator with the "Recall" axe hanging over his neck would refuse to vote for any Bill that had been endorsed by a popular vote, even if the vote were not legally enforceable directly.

I am sure the Supreme Court will dislike pronouncing that George Fred has presented an unanswerable brief, but it would seem incredible that they can decide otherwise. However, if they should, then, as said, the "Recall" will nullify their decision.

The "Recall" itself is fortunately beyond attack, for its use in no way impugns the Representative form of government.

The Constitution does not tell us that we must elect our legislators for any definite length of time.

We can elect them for one year, or one month, or one day, or until we wish to kick them out with the "Recall."

As a vermifuge for Manchus the "Recall" has no equal.

Women Go Socialist in Los Angeles?

A GOOD test of what is the immediate effect of giving women the vote will be seen in the election which is to take place in Los Angeles on December 5.

The official returns show the primary vote to be as follows: Harriman, 20,157; Alexander, 16,790; Mushet, 8,168; Gregory, 327; Becker, 59. Harriman's plurality, 3,367. His vote fell short 4,188 of the majority over all which was necessary for election.

Harriman not having an absolute majority, he and Alexander, being the two highest, will again go to the poll in December. A most excellent law, by the way, this Los Angeles second ballot law.

Meawhile, however, the women have had the suffrage bestowed on them in California, and so their vote will also be cast at this second ballot and be the deciding factor.

While Harriman, as a Socialist, has been a consistent woman suffragist for twenty years to my own knowledge, yet there is no good reason to suppose that this will weigh very much with the women.

Gratitude in politics, as in other affairs, is for favors to come, not for those given.

If the women prove to be as conservative as is charged, and turn down Harriman, we may soon expect to see the old parties in the Eastern States advocating woman suffrage as a preventive for Socialism.

That women will finally vote Socialist is true enough, but that they will vote so to-day is another story.

They are apt to be, politically, rather slow when neither sex nor whiskey are involved.

Certainly the Liberal Party of England appear to be afraid that the enfranchisement of women will be more than likely to the benefit of the Conservative Party.

They may be wrong, but they are afraid to make the test.

At present in England there is a very moderate financial qualification for the voters, and the women have been agitating to be given the vote on the same basis.

Their agitation has been so successful that there was even room to think that their Bill would soon be passed.

Asquith, the Liberal Premier, however, has just brought in a Bill to enfranchise all men without any financial qualification whatever. This will increase the electorate from 7,000,000 to about 11,000,000.

It is evident that a Bill of this character precludes the idea of a Bill giving the vote to women upon any financial qualification.

All women must get the vote just as all men are to have it. It is either that or no woman suffrage at all.

Now, while a great many of the Conservatives were willing enough to give the vote to women of property, when it comes to giving the wives and daughters of the proletariat the vote it is quite a different matter.

Therefore, there can be no doubt but that the new Manhood Suffrage Bill proposed by Asquith will considerably delay woman suffrage, and, consequently, the suffragists are very wroth at what they call a Liberal trick.

However, in California all women can now vote, rich and poor, and as there are many more women without property than there are with property it would be only logical to suppose that Harriman would get the majority of their votes.

On the other hand, the same argument as to men voters does not work out at all even after years of propaganda.

It would hardly be fair to expect the women to be to-day as far advanced as the men when we remember that their opportunities for political education have been so comparatively limited.

On the other hand, the women are not swayed by partisanship, and should vote as they think right without regard to party.

Most men vote for their ticket just as they take sides with a certain baseball team, only with less reason.

Los Angeles is a grand melting-pot for middle-class American society, people who have enough money to retire to a city with a good climate.

When I went there first in the '80's the census gave Los Angeles but 11,000 inhabitants; it now has 400,000, and is still growing fast; the climate is accountable for nearly all this extraordinary growth.

There has never before been such a hegira of well-to-do people to any one centre for a permanent abode. The throwing together of all these people, who have broken with the old customs and traditions of the Eastern States from whence they came, has been a grand stimulus to intellectual growth, albeit at the expense of the amenities of life one finds in communities where society is the result of a long period of crystalisation.

However, while Los Angeles is vulgar and crude, she is alert and up to date, and it would be unsafe to predict what her 70,000 women will say about Socialism on December 5.

We can only wait and pray that light may fall upon them.

As for the effect on the women of the MacNamara trial, I should be rather inclined to say that it ordinarily would effect Harriman very little one way or the other were it not that Otis is so universally detested by the women as well as the men that many may vote for Harriman merely to spite Otis.

Hyndman's Book at $1.89 Post Paid

There was a mistake in the announcement of price of Hyndman's "Reminiscences of an Adventurous Life" in our advertisement. The English edition is published at 15s. by the MacMillans, or $3.50, whereas they publish the American edition at $1.75 net, or $1.89 post paid.

All orders that came in to us at the $3.50 rate will, of course, have a refund.

All readers of this Magazine should be purchasers of this book, especially now when they can buy it at just half the English price.

Hyndman will probably deliver a series of lectures in the United States this spring, and the book will be a good introduction although he needs none to Socialists.

Astor on Free Speech

The following comment in W. W. Astor's London "Observer" upon Bonar Law, the new leader of the Tory Party, vice Balfour resigned, is rather interesting as coming from an expatriated American:—

"In Mr. Bonar Law's great speech at Leeds he advocated the claim of the Church of England as a bulwark against the growing materialism of the age—instancing the kind of oratory to be heard in the London parks, where the largest audience is attracted by the speaker who proclaims that there is no God. Our new Unionist leader shows himself in this respect more observant than the responsible rulers of the Church, who seem quite contented to leave this unpleasant state of things severely alone. Attention has repeatedly and urgently been drawn to the necessity of special preventive as well as remedial measures, but hitherto in vain."

I wonder what sort of a "special preventive" Astor proposes to gag free speech in the London parks?

The rich American who comes to London to reside invariably joins the Conservative Party and the Established Church.

Those are the two primary rungs in the ladder to social success.

Astor is the chief financial support of that amusing institution which calls itself the Anti-Socialist Union.

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Pornography and Roosevelt

Now that the Socialists are the predominant party in Los Angeles, one of the greatest cities in the Union, I wonder that Roosevelt does not rise again in the chair of the "Outlook" and denounce Los Angeles as a modern city of Sodom, which has given itself over to pornographic literature.

Roosevelt, when he was President, had the P.O. drive me and this magazine into Canada.

The nominal charge was that I was an egotistical self-advertiser.

I wonder he did not say that my phrase "Let the Nation Own the Trusts" was lewd and pornographic.

Mr. Carnegie Incorporated

If there is one thing that justifies the private control of wealth production for profit it is the argument that the capitalist may thereby satisfy his instinct for the philanthropic distribution of his accumulations.

But when Carnegie incorporates himself and proposes to have his doling done by a board of paid directors, then even this argument disappears.

At one time the motive of getting rich was first to protect one's future and then have a "good time" with the surplus. This is yet the régime of the vast majority of the well to do. But when wealth piles in as rapidly as it does upon Carnegie and Rockefeller these two avenues do not begin to suffice to distribute their accumulations, and so both have perforce gone into philanthrophy upon an hitherto undreamt-of scale. In order that the work may go on when they are dead they have both incorporated themselves into philanthropic institutions and thrown the work of distribution upon directors. When they finally die, and time passes on, these directors will undoubtedly come more and more under the control of the State, and the finality will inevitably be the nationalisation of these philanthropic corporations.

We should think that Carnegie and Rockefeller would forsee this finality and make their plans accordingly by taking time by the forelock.

However, even if they do see it, I presume that, not being Socialists, they can hardly pursue any but their present course.

Roosevelt and Trusts

Cablegram in London Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

"Mr. Roosevelt's editorial article in the 'Outlook,' in which he opposes the present Governmental policy of regulating the Trusts by dissolution suits, is considered evidence that he has emerged from his retirement, and is ready to enter politics. His friends even express the opinion that it is an announcement of his candidature for nomination for the Presidency. Bankers believe he is sounding business feeling on this question."

"Sounding business feeling" is a good diagnosis. Roosevelt is a pretty-well-sized-up politician by Europe. What it cannot understand, however, is the stupidity of America ever having stood for him.

No doubt poor Taft is near political death, but it is certainly bad taste for his former friend and sponsor to rush in among the mourners in order to bestow the first kick after the death.

For is not Taft simply following up the "Roosevelt Policies"? He is merely enforcing the plain law.

True enough if Taft knew anything about business and economics he never would have been so foolish as to have gone into office pledged to enforce such a stupidity as the Sherman Law. However, he knows so little of business and economics that he never thought the Trust situation would reach its present critical stage.

Taft is much in the same position as were "Free Silver" Republicans at the beginning of the 1906 Bryan campaign.

Free Silver seemed so far from the realms of actuality, and at the same time such a good vote-getter, that most of the Republicans, including even McKinley himself, had endorsed it.

It was something like professing adherence to the Golden Rule; we all profess but never expect to be called upon to perform.

Then came along Bryan, and Free Silver became an actual possibility, and a very dangerous one too. The politicians were called upon to deliver the goods that they had been bluffing about. There was a sudden scurrying of rats in the political garret, and it was not many weeks before the "Free Silver" Republicans saw a great light.

Free Silver was dropped like a hot potato, and all lined up under the Cross of Gold.

Of course, Free Silver was a stupid heresy, and the vote-seeking politicians who endorsed it were either fools or knaves.

The "Trust-Busters," headed by Roosevelt, are in practically the same category, with the difference that they are being shown the futility and danger of their plan by seeing poor Taft floundering in the Anti-Trust law morass.

Roosevelt is the first to sound the signal for a retreat to his Manchu cohorts, but there is one Manchu that will not obey, and that is Taft. He would like to retreat, but he cannot get out of the bog. Teddy led him into it and now is heartlessly leaving him to his fate.

However, there is one thing that is certain, and that is that while Teddy can beat a retreat he will never again lead an army.

The Morgan crowd will never trust him even though he may denounce Taft, and the Progressives will have no use for him even though he may declare for "constructive legislation."

Teddy is even more of a deader than Bryan, for Bryan at least has friends even if no followers.

It would be most amusing if Taft should turn the tables on Teddy by declaring that the solution lies in "Let the Nation own the Trusts."

However, I fear Teddy is safe from such a counter attack. Taft is a large body that moves very slowly.

But Taft, at any rate, has said that if we do not destroy the Trusts we must Nationalise them, and this is several points ahead of anything that Roosevelt has ever said.

Taft is certainly pulling himself into a better position for a switch than is Roosevelt.

"The Significance of the Trust"

The pamphlet with the above title contains about all I can say about the Trust.

A 2 cent stamp will bring it to you.

Read it, and you need have no worry about the Trust ever being Regulated à la Roosevelt, or destroyed à la Taft.

Socialists carried Vicksburg (Miss.), New Castle (Pa.), Canton (Ohio), and nearly carried Columbus (Ohio), and Jackson, the capital of Mississippi.

Expert Reports $181,457 Ore Ready to Mine and Mill at Bishop Creek

IT may be remembered that something about a year or more ago that I was made the subject of a very bitter attack by the *New York World* from a report originating with the Post Office.

The Post Office has always had a grievance against me ever since I defeated them by moving my magazine from New York to Canada, when, during the Roosevelt administration, an attempt was made to throttle me.

The substance of the charge, as made by the *World*, was that the P.O. had sent a man out to investigate the Bishop Creek Mine, and that he had reported that I had exaggerated things.

It was true that the P.O. had sent a spy out to inspect the mine, but he never got there. He heard so much good about the mine in the town of Bishop that he decided he would not visit the mine itself, as his report, if published, would be merely a good advertisement for me.

I had published my own engineer's reports upon the mine, and also knew its great value as well from my own personal knowledge, having been upon the property more or less for over three years.

I also had published letters from quite a number of prominent Socialists, among others, Odon Por, Upton Sinclair, and Ernest Untermann, all of whom had been on the mine and vouched for its value.

However, notwithstanding all this, there were not lacking a number of Socialist "friends" who were admittedly, by their own confession, anxious to see the mine a failure, and when the "World" published the Post Office story they were only too willing to join in the pack at my heels.

At the time of the attack I was endeavouring to raise capital to still further develop the mine and build a mill. Very naturally, this attack resulted, as was the intent, in making that task much more difficult; but I am happy to say that all this is now arranged satisfactorily, and that there is every reason to look for a mill to be erected and to be in full operation early next summer.

During the present summer development work has been steadily carried on, and with the most satisfactory results; the last report, received at this very moment of writing, indicates that we have a body of ore on our lowest level (290 ft.) of at least 7 ft. wide and over $23 to the ton in gold values.

Inasmuch as I never claimed that the ore would run over $5 per ton, it can be seen that there is a very considerable margin of safety from the P.O. charge of exaggeration.

A very eminent mining expert, Mr. E. W. Walter, has recently made a careful examination of the mine, and reports that we have over $181,000 in ore on hand ready to be brought up to a mill, which he strongly advises us to build at once. Meanwhile, one car-load of ore has been shipped to a custom mill.

Herewith are excerpts from his report:—

Gaylord Wilshire, Esq.,
President,
The Wilshire Bishop Creek Co.

Dear Sir,

Herewith I beg to hand you report of my examination of your Bishop Creek mines.

PROPERTIES.

The Wilshire Bishop Creek Co.'s properties consist of 92 mining claims, of which 12 are patented. Very little other than the initial location work has been done on the unpatented claims. The development of the patented claims **has been almost entirely directed on the one claim,** termed "Rising Sun," and my report and map is on this property.

GEOLOGY.

The geology is quite simple. The main mountain mass is granite, which in cooling, and along with some vertical movement, fissured by contraction the mass parallel with its axis. This fissuring was naturally of great extent, reaching many miles in length, **with a width of some 800ft.** Through infiltration of silicious solutions from the granite, the fissure filling became a quartzite, so that to-day this fissure stands as a huge quartzite reef, cutting the granite in N. 50deg. W. direction for miles. Its dip is 60deg. to the south.

LODE.

Subsequently within this quartzite itself, about the centre and in a line of weakness, north and south movement and displacement, at right angle to the strike, opened the fracture now known as the lode. The lode has no walls; is erratic in direction in comparison to the reef, being N. 76deg. W., and dips contrary, as shown on the Transverse Section Map, northwards towards the footwall of the reef, which dip south.

MINERALISATION.

The filling of this lode fracture was from precipitated silicious solutions, as indicated by the fine grain of the quartzite as well as the ribbon structure and extreme hardness. The mineralisation consists of a gold content in an infinitesimal fine state of division, the matrix being a close-grained, hard quartzite. A small percentage of arsenical pyrite, and at times pyrrhotite, occur; but these minerals have no bearing whatever on the gold content, the genesis of which is entirely separate. The gold content evidently came from the granite through a medium of manganese gold carrying solutions. The North and South watercourse, as indicated on the map, acting as the main avenue. The rhyolite dyke, likewise shown on the map, probably acting as a bar for such solution to reach westward. The rhyolite dyke, about 4ft. in width, as well as the north and south movement, faulted the fracture to its present pitch, as well as breaking and throwing same some 20ft., as shown on No. 2 level west drift.

It can be stated that the gold avenues have come from the south, flowing northward through the watercourse to the open fracture, and then eastward in the fracture, the same solutions making the silicious filling, likewise carrying the gold. The central core of this fracture is the richest in gold, the values gradually fading away on both sides; there being no walls, the distance of lode width is simply determined by range of commercial value. Due to reprecipitation of the quartz, the grain and hardness is pronounced. This very hard quartz is, for reasons as stated, the best ore. At times small kidneys of manganese or calc spar occur in the hard ore. The ore is harder than the casing of quartzite, and, in a measure, gives information as to the width of the fracture.

An analysis of the ore is as follows:—

Insoluble	86.3 %
Iron	4.67
Alumina	1.80
Lime	2.60
Sulphur	1.70
Arsenic	1.00

Silver content is approximately 1/10 oz. per oz. gold, or 1%.

ORE TONNAGE.

The sampling was conducted by cutting a groove 4in. in width across the roof of the drifts. Large samples were taken, the smallest being at least 15lb. These samples were taken to the company's assay office and crushed down to pea size, then quartered through Jones' riffles down to 3lb., which in turn was ground to pass a 30-mesh sieve, this again quartered down to 10 oz., which was then ground to pass a 100-mesh sieve. The samples were carefully assayed, and in some cases checked. **The results of the samples were also compared with the company's assay book, giving assay results taken at the time the drifts were driven, showing surprisingly close checks.**

The ore streak in No. 2 level west drift has not been taken into the tonnage figures, due to its undeveloped state, nor has any allowance been made for any tonnage below No. 2 level in depth. So little has been done in the way of development above that it would be simply conjecture to apply any figure for depth at this time; however, there is a sufficient tonnage with values to justify,

without taking this important subject in hand at this time.

Several assays over 4oz. ($80) in gold were encountered in sampling, but, due to their abnormal richness, were not taken into account.

The gold is quite uniformly distributed throughout the ore zone, and check sampling and results readily obtained.

(Note by G. Wilshire. — Since Mr. Walter's visit the No. 2 Level has developed much richer ore, on November 1 the average for full face of drift being over $34 gold to the ton.)

	Tons.	
Tonnage above No. 1 Level—		
160ft. long × 75ft. high × 7.6ft. wide.	7,600	
7,600 tons at $13.94.		$105,944.00
Tonnage below No. 1 Level—		
125ft. long × 50ft. deep × 7.6ft. wide.	3,958	
3,958 tons at $13.94		55,174.00
Tonnage above No. 2 Level—		
90ft. long × 43ft. high × 4.9ft. wide	1,580	
1,580 tons at $7.81...		12,339.00
General average, $13.30 per ton	13,138	$173,457.00
Ore on dump from development work	1,000	
1,000 tons at $8.00...		8,000.00
GROSS TONNAGE AND VALUE.....	**14,138**	**$181,457.00**
Mining cost at $2.50 delivered to surface		32,845.00
Gross value delivered in the ore bin on surface		$148,612.00

ORE POSSIBILITIES.

On the Vertical Section Map is marked good territory; these points mark where conditions for ore are promising. The section along the watercourse in west drift No. 2 level, **should open excellent ore.** It will be noted, a watercourse similar to the one causing the enriched zone has been encountered. The heading on this same level east is also likely, but the main streak, as indicated on plan map, should be followed, in order to continue the ore which shows above in No. 1 level east. The area between No. 1 level and the surface, particularly above west drift, is very good prospecting. **The question of further depth is also one affording encouragement,** and should be proven by sinking the shaft another 100ft. **It is also possible,** as explained from the nature of the ore deposition, **that in drifting other cross watercourses might be encountered, which would likewise make ore shoots on the lines of the present one.**

ORE TREATMENT.

The treatment very suitable for this ore is simple fine slime grinding as the initial preparation, followed by agitation with cyanide solution. **There is no doubt but what 90% of the total gold value can be easily and cheaply obtained** through such procedure. This opinion is based on tests already made by the company or sent by them to outside cyanide mills for test. No deleterious substances are present to offer obstacles, and the very fine nature of the gold makes it readily soluble.

MINING.

In extracting the ore as figured under ore tonnage, ordinary shrinkage stoping would be cheapest and best—i.e., no timber being used, except in the ore ways. In the present work of drifting, the cost per ton of ore extracted and placed on the dump, including power charges, amounts to $3.50 per ton. From this figure it is calculated that the stoping charge will amount to $2.50 per ton ore delivered in the ore bin on the surface, under conditions of commercial mining and unforeseen expense.

WATER.

At the present time, the mine is making 35gal. of water per minute; this is being handled by a small pump on No. 1 level and a No. 6 Cameron on No. 2 level, both being driven by compressed air. As depth is obtained, this water will no doubt increase above present pump capacity.

WATER-POWER.

At the present time all power is derived from a Pelton wheel, driven from a 12in. pipe line under 410ft. head, developing 200h.p. The water is taken from North Lake; by extending this pipe line to the lake itself a further additional head of 400ft. could be obtained, making a total of 800ft., and a development of 500h.p. The company has also a trench dug to Middle Fork of Bishop Creek from the penstock of the present supply. By laying the necessary pipe in this trench a separate water source with same head of 400ft. can be developed, giving additional cheap and efficient power service for all purposes.

The California-Nevada Power Co. derive their water-power from electrical transmission from this same Bishop Creek, and have several units in operation within short distance of the mines. Any amount of power could be purchased from them, if necessary; however, it would be cheaper and best for the company to continue to develop its own power and maintain the water rights owned by them.

MACHINERY.

The machinery consists of an eight-drill compressor of Sullivan Machinery Co. make, and a three-drill compressor of Ingersol-Rand make. Both are belted to the line shaft driven by water-power, but only the larger compressor is used. A small geared hoist of 10 h.p. at the mine does all hoisting from the shaft; this is also operated by compressed air. Other buildings, such as blacksmith shop, boarding and bunk houses, main office, are all complete, and exceptionally equipped, while an assay office, as complete as any work might require, is at hand.

MILL SITE.

A very suitable mill site, devoid of any possible conflict, could be located on the north slope of the low range paralleling the gulch to the west. The distance from the shaft is probably 1¼ miles, while the elevation is some 300ft. higher than the shaft. There is good water within easy reach, while rock and sand for any masonry is at hand. The site has a gentle slope of 13deg. A wagon road branch of 1 mile in length from present gulch road could be easily and cheaply constructed.

REQUIREMENTS.

A summary of the requirements for equipping the property for milling is as follows:—

POWER.

The placing of a pipe line in the trench from Middle Fork to the present penstock, blue print and data concerning same has already been prepared. The laying of a pipe line from this point down to the present compressor house, thereby obtaining a fall of 410ft. The installing of another Pelton wheel to utilise this water to drive a generator. This generator to supply power for mill and tramline, etc. The present power plant to be continued for mine service solely.

TRAMWAY.

The erection of an aerial tramline from shaft to mill site, with ore bin at each terminal. As horse-power as above developed will be very cheap, there will be no particular extra expense attached to such transportation.

MILL.

The construction of a 50-ton cyanide process plant.

WATER LINE.

The placing of a 4in. line (light pipe) from the springs near mill site to the mill.

WAGON ROAD.

A wagon road to be built from a point of present gulch road to mill site. This will be simple pick and shovel work.

HOIST.

At the mine a larger hoist either driven by electric power or compressed air should be installed, and the shaft equipped with guides and cage equipment.

PUMPING.

As the mine will probably make more water as work is extended, and the present installation is already inadequate, a new plant will have to be placed. A standard station pump operated either by electric power or compressed air will be required. The present No. 6 Cameron can be used for as an auxiliary when sinking.

MINING.

At the mine a small station should be cut from the shaft, say 80ft. above No. 1 level, and a drift driven westward. Both headings in No. 2 level should be extended on ore streak. The shaft should be sunk another 100ft., and a crosscut drove to intersect the ore zone.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In light of the tonnage already exposed—viz., 14,138 tons, or sufficient to operate a 50-ton mill ten months, along with the very excellent gross value delivered on the surface of $148,612.00, my recommendations are that the above list of requirements be carried out, and a cyanide mill of 50 tons daily capacity be erected.

As this year has advanced too far to permit of mill construction, due to heavy snows and prohibitive conditions, my recommendation would be to carry out the mine development as stated, and have all machinery ordered and shipped to Law's, Calif., to have same near at hand in order to take advantage of the earliest spring weather to begin construction. As the country as well as the

mine is in an isolated section, it behoves to have everything well on the ground before construction begins, so that there may be no delay in rushing work to completion when once under way.

In conclusion, I beg to sincerely thank your manager, Mr. Paul Lodge, and your superintendent, Mr. J. S. Chapman, for the kindness and courtesy extended me during my examination.

I have the honor to be,
Very truly yours,
E. W. WALTER.
Mining Engineer and Metallurgist.
October 18th, 1911.,
Silverton, Colo.

In connection with the foregoing report Mr. Traylor, president of the Traylor Engineering Co., of New York, writes as follows :—

New York, November 6, 1911.
Gaylord Wilshire, Prest.,
Dear Sir,

We hand you herewith the report of Mr. E. W. Walter upon your Bishop Creek properties, and under separate cover take pleasure in sending to you the map accompanying the report in question. We also hand you herewith certificate from the Hendrix Cyanide Machinery Co., who conducted the test for you, under our direction, on your ore. By this report of the Hendrix Company you will note that they have made a total extraction of 99 per cent. of the silver, and 97.5 per cent. of the gold, or a total extraction of 97.5 per cent. of the total contents of gold and silver.

We believe this sample represents what you may consider a true average of the run of mine ore as it would be mined at the rate of 50 tons per day. The samples would indicate that Mr. Walter left out of same the samples which show something over 40z. of gold per ton. Excluding these high assays you will note that Mr. Walter shows an average on level No. 1 of $13.94, and on level No. 2 an average of $7.81. Mr. Walter's report otherwise speaks for itself as regards tonnage and his recommendations for future operations.

In accordance with your instructions, we also enclose you herewith a flow sheet showing the arrangement we would recommend for a 50-ton plant for the exclusive treatment of this ore. The flow sheet will give you accurately the travel of the ore through the proposed mill.

We feel sure that you may fully rely upon all that Mr. Walter has stated in his report as being ultimately conservative, as we can unqualifiedly recommend Mr. Walter as being one of the most capable engineers in this country, a man who thoroughly understands his business, and one who has had a very large and extensive experience in the operation of mines, smelters and mills; and we use him on the most important examination work which we have entrusted to us.

Who Mr. Walter is

We would state for your further information that Mr. Walter was manager for a number of years of the Silverton Smelting and Refining Co., of Silverton, Colo., and was also in charge of a number of mines at that time. He was also General Manager of the Green Mountain Mining and Milling Company, near Silverton, Colo., and was also General Manager of the Giroux Consolidated Mines, Ely, Nevada, and to Mr. Walter is due largely the successful development of the large ore tonnage in the Giroux properties. In addition to these important places, Mr. Walter has been connected with other important mining operations.

We believe firmly that you have a good property, and with additional development we think there will be no difficulty in increasing your ore tonnage very largely.

Yours very truly,
Traylor Engineering and Manufacturing Co.,
S. W. TRAYLOR,
President.

Much More Ore in Sight Now

Mr. Walter says that "the ore streak in No. 2 Level West Drift, due to its undeveloped state, has not been taken into the tonnage figures"; and he also says that it "should open up some very excellent ore."

He was quite right in his prediction, as after he left we kept on work there, and actually have opened up a great quantity of ore running over an oz. ($22) to the ton, the last 35 ft. for the full width of the drift running slightly over this figure, and the last assay of the face averaged $34.

The work was so undeveloped when he was there that Mr. Walter only took into consideration 90 ft. of the No. 2 level in his tonnage, and figured that little at about $7.81 to the ton. If he had counted in "several of the 4 oz. ($82) assays" that he mentions as having intentionally left out for safety he might have made the same average we now get—namely, of $23. Our averages are the result of hundreds of assays with no assay taken above 2 oz. Mr. Walter mentions how closely his assays checked with ours.

The Lower Level (No. 2) is now 350 ft. long, and with fine ore in the face of each drift, with a general average of both faces of $23. If we take the height of ore above the level at 168 ft., as per Mr. Walter's estimate, that will give us 36,740 tons, and taking his average value at $13.30 per ton we have as ore reserves the fine total of $488,944. Adding to this the ore on the dump at $8,000 we have a grand total of **$496,944 Ore in sight** as a very fair probability.

Considering how strong the vein is, and how well the values are maintained, being even better on the second level than on the first, it would hardly be considered rash in counting as absolutely certain as many feet below No. 2 Level as we have above it.

In other words, that in reality we may justifiably say that we have over $1,000,000 of ore practically in sight upon one small spot of one of our 92 claims.

While it is always difficult to make a good guess as to how deep values may go in a mine, I may say that I had a good geologist tell me that if our pay ore did not go down for 2,000 ft., or more, he would be very much astonished.

Every foot we advance on the 290 ft. level means that we develop over 100 tons of ore between that level and the surface.

With an advance of only 2 ft. per day on $23 ore we would therefore add over $4,600 ore reserves per day.

In less than a year's time at this rate we would develop on one end of one drift more than $1,000,000 worth of ore.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

Taft's Pittsburg Speech

Report "Indianapolis News."

"The President's face grew red, his sentences were vigorous, and his breath came in short gasps. The thousand Pittsburghers leaned forward eagerly to see the President in a fighting mood. He hurried to Littleton, who sat at the table with him, and, waving his arms about his head, flail like, he almost screamed :—

"'My friend, brother Littleton, offers what? Does he offer anything but a repeal of this statute, and then an enactment of another statute which is to be subjected to the same construction and put in the form of a federal incorporation? I am in favor of federal incorporation; but that is no reason for repealing this statute. Let us enforce the statute, and then let the parts into which these Trusts that were formed for these illegal purposes go into the federal incorporation act and receive the protection that they are entitled to if they follow the law.

"'There is only one course open to us, gentlemen, and I say that with all the sincerity I can command, either we are going to have individualism and freedom from these combinations that suppress competition, that control prices and that establish a monopoly, or else we are going on to the point where the people will demand that the power which these few men are going to retain in their hands shall not be further exercised by them, but that it shall be transferred to the Government, and then we will have State Socialism.

"'I know I am speaking against the leaning of most of these gentlemen. I cannot help it. The law is on the statute book. I believe it is a just law.

"'The main point is that the law has got to be enforced, and this stifling of competition, this establishing of monopolies, this arrangement to control prices must cease, or we must deliver over to these gentlemen the entire business of the country, or, and then, the final step, turn it over to the Government to fix prices and to fix compensation for every one, and we will have a Socialistic republic.'"

Taft is quite right, it is one thing or the other.

The United States are on the verge of a transition to Socialism, not on account of any great Labor movement, but on account of inability to solve the Trust Problem except by Socialism.

This critical state in America is something that Europe seems quite unable to comprehend.

Our Timid, Shifty Magazines.

Those that think they get all the thought of the day in the standard magazines are very much mistaken.

No magazine that depends upon advertisers can be free ; it's impossible.

Furthermore, we Americans are really far more conventional in many things and conservative as to new ideas than Europeans, and, therefore, our editors do not dare tell us the truth.

All this is quite clear to the foreigner who is conversant with our periodic literature

In the "International Magazine" of New York, H. K. Moderwell has this to say of the last October American magazines :—

"When you come to evaluate the October grist of magazines," he says, "you have to take a strictly American standard or you will be much discouraged. If you look for keen and closely-knit discussions of a public subject which assume that the readers know basic facts, discussions such as you would find in any half-caste English newspaper or review, you will discover that the American magazine article assumes the reader to have the information of a child.

"If you search for stories or editorials which discuss in a fundamental way the subjects long since opened up by the great theoretic writers—writing such as is abundant on the Continent—you will soon realise that the editorial generally wishes to dogmatise and the story to soothe. The editorial writer accepts one of the two or more common opinions on a current topic and writes down his conclusions in more or less 'trenchant' jabs. The short story writer—well, you have probably discovered by this time that the story writer who is philosophic and heterodox cannot get published. 'Come, let us reason together,' is not written over our magazines; rather, 'Come, let me show you,' or 'Come, let me flatter you.'

"But this very fact gives the magazines a certain clinical value. It makes them a first-class index to the current popular ideals—those common assumptions which construct the prison of public opinion. Mrs. John Jenkins, in her modest home in Keokuk, observes while reading of the play to be given at the Opera House, 'I think there is enough evil in the world without going to the theatre to see more of it.' And this opinion of hers next month becomes glorified in the editorial policy of the ——— monthly, whose fiction would lead one to believe that nothing happens on earth which doesn't come out right in the end. This fiction does not, of course, prove that muddles are always cleared up, least of all in America, but it certainly indicates that the public would like to think they are.

"Politics is the one great subject that is alive in our magazines, although of course the professedly non-partisan character of most of our monthlies prohibits the direct and persistent discussion contained, say, in the English reviews. Sociology, especially that section of it known as 'social service,' can be handled freely provided the men and women responsible for the evil conditions be treated anonymously. Religion may be dealt with carefully in its phenomenal aspects, such as finances and membership. Economics as such can be discussed not at all. The growing national question of marriage and divorce can be touched only from the accepted conservative standpoint. Education (both the theory and the practice of it), on the other hand, is coming more and more to receive an interested and fearless treatment. Music and arts generally fall by the wayside, equally from a lack of capable writers and of interested readers. Any of these prohibitions, however, can occasionally be broken through by a writer of strong personality.

"With this catalogue in mind you find the October magazines quite below the average standard."

After criticising the magazines in detail, Mr. Moderwell concludes :—

"And so it goes. A great country in the tremors of awakening self-consciousness, a vast system of periodical literature unequalled in magnitude the world over, and for the most part nothing but timid and shifty writing to meet the tremendous demand. We are accustomed to charge it all to the prostitution of the Press and the tightening gag on the magazines. But don't forget Mrs. Jenkins in Keokuk, without whom the magazine system would be much smaller.

"And yet the view is not altogether drab. The small magazine, new, struggling, starving, counter-balancing low circulation with high courage—that is where things are done which are unknown to conventional magazinedom."

All that Mr. Moderwell says is quite true ; but, on the other hand, we must remember that while the American magazines do not tell us all they might, and their editorial expressions are flabby, yet they are all a thousand per cent. better than our lying, mercenary, servile daily press, with its colored news.

"T. R." on the Recall

"It is, I believe, an advantage to have fixed in the Court the power to state that a legislative Act is unconstitutional, but only provided that the power is exercised with the greatest wisdom and self-restraint. If the Courts continue to use it with the recklessness that has too often been shown in the past, it is almost inevitable that efforts will be made to amend it. . . . . I do believe that this people must ultimately control its own destinies, and cannot surrender the right of ultimate control to a judge any more than to a legislator or an executive."

Near Socialism in the Cabinet

Secretary Fisher says :—

"In undertaking railroad construction there is ample precedent at Panama, and it must always be borne in mind that as a matter of principle the Government is not thus invading the legitimate domain of private enterprise, but is in effect simply resuming one of its own proper functions. . . . ,

"Indeed, the most important features of our railroad law are squarely based, and depend upon this theory of the relation of railroads to the functions of government. What has happened then, with respect to railroads, is simply that the Government has delegated one of its own functions to private agencies for what, at the time, are believed to be considerations of wise expediency. If, for reasons of equal expediency, the Government decides at any given time or place to resume its true function, it cannot be said to be in any sense invading the field of private enterprise."

Secretary Fisher was confronted in Alaska by banners and badges bearing the legend : "Let us mine our own coal." Fine, but needing to be punctuated as follows : "Let U. S. mine our own coal." We've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money, too! And, fortunately, we've got the coal and the consumers. So trot out your pick and shovel, Uncle Sam, and get busy.—"San Diego Sun."

From a Los Angeles Friend

R. R. Snowden
Chemist and Soil Engineer
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 4, 1911.

Dear Comrade Wilshire,—Well may you feel proud of the foundation which *you* laid here in the years gone by, as such a sacrifice as you made at the time. I well remember the persecutions that you endured. The seed that you planted has now become a splendid plant budding for the bloom that will give the world universal brotherhood.

We have just won a splendid victory in the primaries, and are confident of a still greater one in the city election on the 5th of next month. Every one of our candidates got securely on the ticket for that election. Our organisation is perfect, and we are working with determination to win. Your correspondent has the honor of being one of the precinct captains—No. 155. The opposition is desperate, but we feel that we can cope with it.

The enclosed circular will show that I have done a work of great service for the citrus fruit-growers, but there is no knowing how long it will take them to discover the fact.

Wishing you all the success,
Very sincerely yours,
R. R. Snowden.

Socialist Mayor in Schenectady, New York

Dr. Lunn, Socialist, was elected mayor of Schenectady, New York—where the General Electric Co. has its works—receiving 6,535 votes, being a plurality of over 2,000 over his closest competitor.

China to Ohio; Canton to Canton

Cablegram.

November 25, 1911.

To Socialist Comrades,
Canton, Ohio, U.S.A.

No, we are not in the market for discarded Manchus—in fact, have just succeeded in kicking out our own. With congratulations and fraternal greetings.—Yours,

Sam Yuen Fat,
Branch Secretary,
Canton, China.

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